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tinually to wonder at the ability which expresses so much in such small compass, and yet never lacks clearness.

The work on contracts by this author is one of his best and has stood the test of time so well that it would be superfluous to say anything about the original edition. The new edition follows the original closely. Some few changes have been made here and there in the text where recent developments of the law have modified the rule as there laid down. The development of contract law has been mainly in relation to illegal contracts, contracts in restraint of trade, and contracts against public policy. It is in these departments that the main additions to the text have been made. The chief work of the reviser has been in amplifying the notes and bringing them down to date. In this process almost four thousand new cases have been added. The book is made more generally available by references to the reports in common use, such as the Trinity Series, Lawyers' Reports Annotated and the National Reporter System.

S. B. S.

ANNOTATED CASES ON THE LAW OF SURETYSHIP. Selected and annotated by ARTHUR ADELBERT STEARNS. Cincinnati: The W. H. Anderson Co. 1907. Pp. xvii, 688.

The well-known increase in the use of surety bonds to protect the actors in almost every important transaction of the present day business world, which has resulted in a large measure from the development through corporate enterprise of a well recognized system of furnishing such security, has given a new importance to this branch of the law. A natural outcome is the production of a case book, designed for the use of students, devoted exclusively to the law of suretyship. The cases in Dr. Stearn's volume, which is based on the well established plan of such a book, have been well selected. Their grouping, under clearly defined headings, aids in giving to the reader a comprehensive view of the natural divisions of the subject, *e. g.*, Commercial Guarantees, Judicial Bonds, Bonds of Public Officers, etc. It may be thought that such headings as these suggest an empirical rather than a scientific treatment of the basic principles involved, but a more extended examination of the volume dispels this first impression. The notes added by the author to each section not only tend to serve as brief digests of the point illustrated by the principal case, but also to stimulate the student to further investigation of the authorities. The

author has not escaped the danger so omnipresent to the writer of case books. In his desire to secure brevity he has occasionally (*e. g.*, at page 325 in his report of *Mersman v. Werges, et al.*, 112 U. S., 139), so cut the report as to eliminate entirely any clear statement of the facts; and instead left it to the student to deduce these from the opinion. This treatment of a case reduces it merely to a condensed opinion—practically yielding the same mental effect as an excerpt from a text-book. The typography and index of the volume are entitled to special commendation for their clearness.

R. D. J.

TREATISE ON THE LAW OF NATURALIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES. By FREDERICK VAN DYNE. Published for the author through the Lawyers' Co-Operative Publishing Company. Washington: 1907. Pp. xviii, 528.

The passage of the Acts of Congress of June 29, 1906, and March 2, 1907, introduced radical changes in the naturalization laws of the United States, not only by making more stringent the requirements imposed upon those desiring to become citizens, but also by changing in many essential respects the previous practice in the United States and State courts. To explain and to amplify these new statutes has evidently been the dominant purpose of Mr. Van Dyne in preparing his volume on naturalization. His treatment of all the questions involved is associated with the appropriate sections of these Acts. The result is that his work is rather a digest of the law and practice of the naturalization courts, than the survey of a student of the broad problems of citizenship. These have, however, already been discussed in a companion volume by the same author. There are two features of the present volume which deserve particular commendation. One is the inclusion, frequently *in extenso*, of the Executive Orders, Naturalization Regulations and similar State papers issued by the Federal Government. The other is the full quotations from opinions of such authoritative bodies as the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission (1905). For example the opinion of that commission in the case of *Ruiz, et al. v. The United States*, given at length following page 144, is particularly illuminating on the question of the conclusiveness of a certificate of naturalization.

The importance of the present volume is emphasized by the vigorous efforts now being made under the joint direction of the Departments of Justice and of Commerce and Labor to